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Welcome to the world of CP/M 2.2 on your Timex/Sinclair 2068 & the TMX Portugal disk drive(s)! You'll soon understand the need for @ least 3, if not 4 disk drives on line because of our limited disk capacity of 148k. In this introductory package of 10 CF2 diskettes, I have chosen to include the most useful files for the beginner. These include the dBASE II ver. 2.43* (last CP/M version) database, WordStar 4.0 & Mix C Edit word processors, word processing utilities, telecommunications programs that use channel B, SuperCalc2 & MultiPlan spreadsheet programs, useful file utilities & accompanying documentation, MBASIC interpreter, CBASIC compiler, Borland's Turbo Pascal ver. 3.0 (the last version released by Borland for CP/M), & data files. These data files consist of MBASIC source programs, dBASE II data base files - DBFs, & a couple of CP/M games. Only the data files & a word processing utility have been compacted so that everything else is "ready-to-roll". Without compaction, you could not receive the whole package that I wanted to create for you. Besides, I will get you going with uncompressing these files later in this document so that you may become an expert @ it.

All disks have the system tracks written on them so that you may change disks & reset the system with a cold-boot by pressing the red reset button or a warm-boot by holding down both shift keys & pressing "C", which is our Control-C function key & dislays "^C".

All programs end with the extension ".COM". Do NOT type this in when you want to run the program. My philosophy behind hardware-protecting all but 2 diskette sides is that I hate to clutter up program & documentation files with its data files. The 2 sides that aren't protected are the WordStar dictionary where you will need the same diskette when you create your SPECIAL & update dictionaries. The other is this data files diskette, naturally, because it's mostly data files (aside from the game programs). Some programs, like UnZIP will need to be on the A drive while you UnZIP your data files, if you decide to follow my disk management philosophy. Others, like dBASE II, must be on the default drive @ the time you invoke the program, then let you set a default data drive from within it. Don't forget that your printer option must be "1" for use of the serial printer on channel A exclusively when you run any CP/M program. You can't have a Centronics interface connected to your T-dock. The only time that you may use your Centronics interface & choose option "2" is when you want to use the CP/M command "TYPE" exclusively. CP/M programs access your channel A for the :LST device. If your Centronics interface is hooked up during such an access, your system will likely freeze up & you'll need to turn off your T/S 2068 to remove it & reset the system with the "1" option. (ENTER) indicates pressing the ENTER key.

CP/M Disk File Utilities - Programs & Documentation:

All programs on this disk should have its documentation on the flip side. Print it off. It is suggested that you might want to read the DESPOOL.DOC first so that you can load the program first. Its a nifty background spooler that lets you do other things while you print. This isn't necessarily so because if you enter dBASE, for example, the background spooler will get completely frozen until you exit the program. YES! You now have an UnZIP program that will UnZIP ALL ZIP files! You must remember that this disk should be on drive A when UnZIPping so that it can find its overlays.

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dBASE II System & Utilities Diskette:

To run dBASE II, use the command "DBASE". If you need further explanations about its repertoire of command, there is on this data file in the DBASEDBF.ARK archive, a data base file called DBHELP.DBF. UNARC this & use the USE DBHELP & then EDIT 1 & press both shift keys & the "C" key to page forward. Both shift keys & the "R" key page reverse. On the flip side, there are command files for dBASE II. You will have to copy this side to a work file so that you can use it under dBASE II. When this is done & you're in dBASE II, type DO DGEN(ENTER). This is the driver utility for the other utilities, FILEGEN, FORMGEN, LABELGEN, & MENUGEN.

FILEGEN - Create a main menu & a set of pgms for editing an existing DBF. Options on the new menu allow you to view, add, edit, or pack records on your DBF. The maximum # of fields that FILEGEN can process is 14.

FORMGEN - Creates a menu & pgms for making rpts from your DBF. The menu & rpts are similar to those you get by using the dBASE II REPORT command. The maximum # of column descriptors that FORMGEN can process is 12.

LABELGEN - Creates a pgm for making mailing labels from your DBF. It is also convenient for displaying or printing contents of a DBF with large records. The maximum # of label line that LABELGEN can process is 10.

MENUGEN - Creates menus for pgms written in dBASE II. It results in substantial time savings for dBASE II programmers. Before using MENUGEN, you should be able to make simple modifications to dBASE II pgms. The generated pgms will require your addition of small portions of code. The maximum # of menu items that MENUGEN can process is 14.

DSORT - Sorts any DBF on up to 32 fields simultaneously.

ZIP - A dBASE II screen painter that automatically generates .CMD command file code.

Note: DSORT & ZIP do not run under dBASE II. They're independent programs.

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dBASE II Sample Command Files:

While under dBASE II, type in DO xx-MAIN(ENTER) - where "xx" is either "CB", "IN", or "SP". Don't forget that your diskette is hardware-protected.

Telecommunications Programs:

There is MODEM, MODEM7, & IMP, & its accompanying documentation. Don't forget to run CONFIGUR before you run MODEM or MODEM7 if you need to change the baud rate. My preference is IMP. Once you use IMP, you'll never use MODEM or MODEM7.

WordStar 4.0 Program:

The latest & greatest CP/M word processing program @ your disposal! I enjoy its mail merge function the most. This is where you can create personalized form letters from, let's say, a dBASE II file as input. Once you use this, say good-bye to TasWord & MScript. I also enjoy its dictionary functions. Type WS(ENTER) & its power is @ your fingertips! The rest of the files on the disk are sample documents that are for practice with its manual & overlay files that WordStar needs. You can't run the spell-checker directly from WordStar due to the limited disk space on our diskettes of 148K. Remember that I hardware-protected this diskette.

MAINDICTionary:

This is the main dictionary that you use with the WordPlus Utilities. This disk in NOT hardware-protected because you will need to add new words to either the SPECIAL or MAIN UPDATE dictionary. The original dictionary that came with WS4 was 15k too big for our diskettes. I found a NewWord (predecessor pgm) dealer that had an older version of the dictionary, tried it, & found that it works like a charm!

WordStar Installation Programs:

Normally WINSTALL is used just once. If you want to change terminal, printers, or other features of your computer system, you may have to repeat the installation procedure. WordStar 4 has already been configured for you be yours truly. If you want to get a real serial printer, then you might use this. WSCHANGE allows you to customize Wordstar 4.0 to your liking. I've done this for you. A hardware-protected diskette.

The WordPlus Utilities:

To run anything that uses the dictionary, make sure that the dictionary is on drive A or the current drive. Then type B:ANAGRAM EIMT(ENTER) & it will come back to you with: EMIT, MITE, & TIME. The word to unscramble is after the program name. Great cheater for solving JUMBLE in the newspaper. ANAGRAM will let you also type "?" symbols to represent positions which can be occupied by any letter. For example, to find all the words that contain five letters & the vowel "A" in two positions, type:

A)ANAGRAM AA???

DICTSORT sorts the UPDATE dictionary that you've created. The SPECIAL dictionary inserts words @ their proper alphabetical location. You must ALWAYS use DICTSORT before using SPELL only if you've entered new words to it. It's good practice to run this immediately after running SPELL where you've added words to the UPDICT.CMP - update dictionary. OK? OK!

FIND is a crossword puzzle cheater. By typing in B:FIND H?T?O?S(ENTER) (where the question mark signifies a mis sing letter), you'll be answered with "HOTDOGS". Great fun!

Advanced FIND features:

The following command

A)FIND *HING

is extremely powerful. It tells FIND to locate & list every word that ends in HING. The asterisk (*) character means to match any sequence of one or more characters. The * can also be use as follows:

A)FIND TEST*

This will locate & print all word that start with the letters TEST. You can also combine ? and * characters in the same pattern, as in the example:

A)FIND A??L*

Try this pattern yourself & see what you get. Another pattern you may be tempted to try is this:

A)FIND *

This will find every word in the dictionary. The most obvious use for the * in the pattern-matching feature is in finding rhyming words. For example, if you wanted to find words that might rhyme with "probably", you could try the patterns *ABLY or *LY.

Note: FIND can accept only a single * in a word pattern.

A)FIND *IOU*

or a similar pattern is not allowed.

HOMONYMS.TXT is the Homonym Helper & makes use of an option in the MARKFIX program. If you type a second file name after the name of the file to be marked, MARKFIX will read the list of marking words from the second file instead of from the default file ERRWORDS.TXT. Using this feature, MARKFIX can read from a file containing a list of homonyms & mark where they occur in your document. You can then use WordStar's search command to read through the file & verify that all homonyms are used correctly. This is not an ideal solution to the homonym problem, but it does offer help, especially when reviewing a document that may have been written by someone else.

Before using the Homonym Helper feature, you will need to do some initial preparation. On your disk is a file called HOMONYMS.TXT. It contains a list of words that many people confuse. Most of these are "homophones" (words that sound alike when pronounced, but that are spelled differently). Some are words that, because of differences in the way people say certain words, can be confused. In order to use this file you should first copy it into another file called HHELP.TXT. Then, using WordStar, look through HHELP.TXT & *delete* any words that you are sure you know how to spell & use correctly. This will leave HHELP.TXT containing a list of words which *you* have trouble with. You may also add to this list later as required. The initial file is organized with two or three homonyms per lines. This makes it easier to decide which words may give you difficulty. If the words on a line are familiar to you, then delete the line. Before using HHELP.TXT with MARKFIX, you *MUST* sort the words into alphabetical order. Do this by using the DICTSORT program as follows:

A)DICTSORT HHELP.TXT

Once you have compiled the list, you can use MARKFIX to mark the homonyms as follows:

A)MARKFIX DOC.TXT HHELP.TXT

You can then use WordStar to look @ the marked file.

HYPHEN is a tool for automatically hyphenating words. HYPHEN can be used two ways. It can read a document file & insert soft hyphens into words longer than a given length, or it can be used "on-line" to list out hyphenation points for words you type in. In addition, HYPHEN uses a disk file of exception words

(HYEXCEPT.TXT) that defy its rules. You can add to this list as you discover words in your vocabulary that HYPHEN can't properly hyphenate. It's most useful when you're producing narrow margins of text, such as a newsletter. HYPHEN won't realign your text. That must be done by WordStar. HYPHEN *will* insert soft hyphens into words so that they will break more cleanly when your text is aligned. You can try out HYPHEN by letting it display hyphenation points for words you type in. Run it by typing:

A>HYPHEN

HYPHEN will respond by displaying a question mark. You can then type in a word & press <ENTER>. HYPHEN will redisplay the word with dashes (-) inserted to show where it thinks the word can be divided.

To insert soft hyphens into a file you must invoke HYPHEN with a file name. For example:

A>HYPHEN DOCUMENT.TXT

This will cause HYPHEN to rename DOCUMENT.TXT to the name of DOCUMENT.BAK & then write a new file DOCUMENT.TXT with soft hyphens inserted into words longer than 13 letters. Any existing soft hyphens in the file will be preserved. If you want HYPHEN to hyphenate words longer than 15 letters, type:

A>HYPHEN DOCUMENT.TXT $15

The # following the $ specifies the maximum length word not to hyphenate. Also, HYPHEN won't disturb any soft hyphen characters that were already in the file. WordStar displays a soft hyphen as an equals sign (=), except when the soft hyphens falls at the end of a line of text. In this case, it is displayed as a hyphen(-). Make sure that HYEXCEPT.TXT is on the same disk as HYPHEN.COM.

LOOKUP is a convenient electronic "desk dictionary". If, for example, you are unsure of a word's proper spelling, such as the misspelled word "accross" the Mississippi, you would type in:

A>LOOKUP ACCROSS<ENTER>

LOOKUP would respond by printing out a list of likely candidates on your terminal. If LOOKUP finds a word in the dictionary spelled exactly like the word you typed, it will put an * after the word when it is listed. If you are unsure of the first letter of a questionable word, such as the misspelled word "accur" for the word "occur", you tell LOOKUP to do a long search with the $L option, as below:

A>LOOKUP ACCUR $L

Always use a long search when you are unsure of the 1st letter of a misspelling.

TW.COM is "The Word" word processing utilities driver program of SPELL, REVIEW, & MARKFIX. Because of our limited disk capacity of 148K, you won't be able to run this menu driver program; but you'll be able to run SPELL, REVIEW, & MARKFIX separately.

SPELL - To use the SPELLing checker gets a little tricky under our system because of the limited disk capacity; however, it can be done. You should have the dictionary on drive A: & that should be your current drive. Don't forget to key a Control-C to tell CP/M that you've changed disks before doing anything else. To run SPELL, type in:

A>B:SPELL disk:filename.ext $options

Where "disk:" is drive "B:", "C:", or "D"
Where "filename" is the document's file name
Where ".ext" is the extension, if any
Where the dollar sign ($) must precede the options
Where the options are as follows:

B - Ignore spelling between default paired backslashes (\). If the 2nd \ is missing, the rest of your document won't get spell-checked.

Bx - Where "x" is any other special character, e.g., #. The "x" is any special character that you choose to use instead of the default "\". In the case of $B# the spell checker will ignore the spelling between paired # (crosshatches).

C - The C switch causes SPELL to remember the location where each word first occurs in your document. When the C switch is included, SPELL writes a file called ERRWORDS.CON, which contains index information used by REVIEW to show a word's context. This file is written in binary code, so don't try to examine or edit it. The C switch causes SPELL to use about 30% more memory to compile the word list than would otherwise be needed. It will also write the ERRWORDS.TXT file even if you didn't use the F switch. Both files will be written to the same disk selected for the ERRWORDS.TXT file. You may not be able to use this switch on very large documents because of the disk space requirements.

F - The File switch. It causes all of the misspelled words to be written to a file called ERRWORDS.TXT. This file is used by some of the other tools (e.g. MARKFIX). You can also examine this file with WordStar. This is sometimes more convenient than reading the words as they are printed on the terminal, especially if you don't have a printer. The F switch causes the file ERRWORDS.TXT to be written to the currently logged drive. If you want the ERRWORDS.TXT file to be placed on another disk, then follow the F switch with the letter of the drive containing the disk. For example, to put the file ERRWORDS.TXT on the C drive, type:

A>B:SPELL C:DOCUMENT.TXT $FC

CAUTION: If you don't type a drive letter after the F switch, you should make it the last switch on the line. Otherwise SPELL may read your next switch (B or C) & assume you mean to specify a disk drive.

I - Ignore switch causes SPELL to ignore any words in all capital letters. This option is useful to ignore acronyms & company names such as "ABC Corp". You can also use the I switch for programs embedded in your text as long as the program uses capital letters.

L - The List switch means to list the misspelled word on the terminal. The L switch is normally turned on automatically if you don't specify any other switches when invoking SPELL. If you do use any other switch & you also want the misspelled words listed on the terminal, you must type the L switch.

P - The Print switch. Lists misspelled words on the printer.

S - The Suppress switch causes SPELL to ignore any lines in your text that start with a period. This will prevent SPELL from trying to check the spelling of WordStar "dot" commands.

Sx - Where "x" is a special character. This allows the Suppress switch to use, for example, a backslash (\) instead of the default character, the period (.). $S\ instructs SPELL to ignore the spelling of any line that begins with backslash(\).

The option switches that I use when checking the newsletter are:
A)B:SPELL C:FDD1091.DOC $CIPLSFC
The spell checking sequence is: (1)SPELL, (2)REVIEW, (3)MARKFIX, & then (4)back into WordStar to re-align the paragraphs where misspelled words were corrected & word lengths have changed.
REVIEW - is a remarkable tool. If you've chosen the same switches that I have when running SPELL, you'll be all set up to run REVIEW. I simply type:
A)B:REVIEW C: (Where A: drive is the current drive & has the dictionary on it).
The drive that contains the file ERRWORDS.TXT must be given after typing in REVIEW (drive C: here). The file ERRWORDS.COM must be on the same drive as ERRWORDS.TXT. When choosing L)ook Up to find the proper spelling in the dictionary, you'll be given a list of possible words to choose from with a # in front of it starting @ 0. to just key in the #, you must then choose the C)orrect spelling option, then you may key in the # & press the (ENTER) key.
MARKFIX is to be run after you've run SPELL & REVIEW. You don't need the dictionary disk for this tool. Simply type:
B)A:MARKFIX or B)A:MARKFIX $options
Where option switches are:

L - Only mark documents with the default asterisk (*) in front of words that change in length.

Mx - Where "x" is a special character (I use the pound sterling character "'")

So what I type is:
C)B:MARKFIX FDD1091.DOC $LM'
If I didn't use the M' switch, each word that changed in length would be preceded with an asterisk (*) instead of the pound sterling (') character. This is for WordStar DOCUMENT files only. ASCII files won't get marked; they will g[illegible] the corrected spelling once MARKFIX is run. The file ERRWORDS.TXT must be on the default drive. Once you're finished with MARKFIX don't forget to ERAse ERRWORDS.TXT.
WC is a word counting program. To run, type:
B)A:WC FDD1091.DOC
WORDFREQ counts the frequency a word appears in the text.
NOTE: WORDFREQ doesn't display the frequency list on your terminal screen. You must TYPE, print, or edit the file xxxxxxxx.FRQ (where "xxxxxxxx" is the file name with the extension .FRQ) to see the word frequency information. The list will normally be written with the words sorted into decreasing order of occurrence. However, if you invoke WORDFREQ as follows:
B)A:WORDFREQ FDD1091.DOC $A
The A switch will cause WORDFREQ to write the word list in alphabetical order (in the file B:FDD1091.FRQ).

WordStar Printer Overlay Disk:
WSPRINT.OVR is 148k in length. In fact, this one file takes up the whole disk with no room to spare. When you get a different serial printer than the one you have now, you will need this overlay to configure WordStar for your new printer. PATCH.LST & READ.ME are documentation files that came with WordStar, Release 4.0, CP/M Edition.

Word Processing Utilities:
FN - FootNote. Sorry, but I've got no docs for this one, either.
GMK- Grammatik, CP/M version. I've got you all configured properly for Grammatik. Just key in either:
A)GMK
or
A)GMK B:filename.ext
or
A)GMK B:filename.ext/B
In the first example, Grammatik will display a menu & prompt you for the answers. In the second example, Grammatik will bypass the menu & prompting sequence. Make sure that your serial printer is on & there is enough disk space on your disk that has the file that Grammatik is checking. A file will be created with the ".ERR" extension, with its file name the same as the file name that Grammatik checked. You then can use WordStar to find all occurences of "?#" (question mark & crosshatch - unfortunately, this version of WordStar uses the question mark as a template character. What that means is that all crosshatches will be found in addition.) First use control-Q F to enter the ?# string & then use Control-L to repeat the find command to locate the next the next occurrence. There is a 3rd character after the ?# that signifies what type of error it is. You will need to refer to the print-out for each error in the .ERR file. Once you've made all the corrections that you choose to, exit WordStar & ERAse the original file & REName the .ERR file to the original's name; e.g.,
B)ERA FDD1091.DOC
then type
B)REN FDD1091.DOC = FDD1091.ERR
OK?
The third example with the /B immediately following the file name with no spaces in between is the same as the 2nd example, except that this option switch tells Grammatik to automatically read in a dictionary using the file name with a ".BWD" exten-

sion. This switch won't normally be used, & is provided to allow an unknown word list to be passed from Aspen Software's Spelling checker Proofreader directly to Grammatik. You could create a "Jargon or Technical" dictionary since none come with Grammatik (This is the "J" error). This category can be especially useful when writing documents intended for a general readership. See how the dictionaries PHRASES.GMK & SEXIST.GMK are set up. Follow those guidelines.

PROFILE is similar to WordStar's WC program in results. Just type in the command PROFILE & you'll get prompted.

SORTDICT is to be used to maintain Grammatik's dictionaries in sorted order (PHRASES.GMK, SEXIST.GMK, & if you've created a JARGON.BWD & use the /B option when running GMK). Just type SORTDICT & you'll be prompted.

FF.ARK - If you've ever thought about writing a screenplay, here's the program to help you out! I have not run it nor read its documentation. It must be UNARChived. Lemme know!

On the flip side, you've got the MIX C Split-Screen Text Editor. Although I've given you the set-up program for any terminal, I've already configured it for ours - a VT52. Just type in either:

A>EDIT

or

A>EDIT B:DOCUMENT.TXT

Its command are much like WordStar's, although, of course, its not the same program. Type Control-J to get into the Command Mode. Now type AUTO & you are prompted for the beginning line # & then for the increment #. This is the AutoLine numbering feature that you had asked for.

Control-P V splits the screen vertically for editing 2 files on the screen &

Control-P H splits the screen horizontally for editing 2 files on the screen &

Control-O (the letter "O") lets you jump to the other "window".

Control-G M displays the status line to get further help, go into the Command Mode & type HELP. You will be prompted with a list of subjects that you can obtain help with.

SuperCalc Disk:

On side A are the SuperCalc2 installation program & spreadsheet program itself. The manual states that you should run DATTIM before using SuperCalc2, but it appears that it doesn't work for dates after November 15, 1989 (I'm not sure if that's the year, but I'm sure of the date). I run it anyways; no harm done. You don't need to run the INSTALL program that I've given you. It will configure SC2 on any CP/M terminal (except an Osborne, of course, but I've got that version, too'). To run SuperCalc2, just type in:

A>SC2(ENTER)

Any questions that you might have, just type in the question mark on the bottom line. If you'd like to buy the SuperCalc2 manual, it sells for $5.00 from Worswick Industries, 4849 Ronson Court, Suite H, San Diego, California, 92111. Tel. # is (619)571-5400 & ask for Dwight. For $5, you can't go wrong for a spankin', brand-new manual. I have an older version of this manual (specifically for the Osborne), & it goes into detail about the SDI (Super Data Interchange) program, whereas the manual offered by Worswick is newer & doesn't mention it.

Now that I'm talking about SDI, let's talk about the flip side. SDI is a program that allows you to interchange data between files created by SC2 &, for example dBASE II. Its menu is pretty straight-forward.

The files that end with the extension ".CAL" are SC2 templates. You must copy them onto a work disk so that you can load them into the SC2 spreadsheet. The MAINTAIN program has 2 functions. One is to verify that your copy of SC2 is not corrupted. The other function is the ability to update the SC2 program with any fixes that Sorcim would send to the purchasers of SC2. Sorcim was bought up by Computer Associates, who now offer SuperCalc5 on the MS-DOS system. Yes, SC2 templates are upwards compatible to SC5.

MultiPlan ver. 1.06

To run MultiPlan, type in:

A>MP(ENTER)

MultiPlan is kind of funny how you move the cursor from one field to the next. Hold down both shift keys while pressing the "I" key. This emulates a Control-I on our terminals, which is also a TABulate function. Sorry, don't have any docs to this one, either. On the flip side is the MultiPlan installation program. MultiPlan was popular on Commodores & Apples. You can now transfer their MultiPlan templates onto our system now that you have the CP/M version of MultiPlan.

MicroSoft BASIC , FIGForth, & Borland's Turbo Pascal ver. 3.0:

CBAS2 is MicroSoft's BASIC compiler. Sorry, I've got no docs on this one.

FIGFORTH is the Forth language interpreter (?) from the Forth Interest Group (F.I.G.). Never used it; just a disk filler.

MBASIC - This is it! MicroSoft's BASIC interpreter, a predecessor to GW-BASIC. Now you can type in all those CGP program examples & run them. MBASIC has an AUTO line numbering feature. Just type in AUTO & it will start @ line # 10 & increment by 10. This is the default. If you don't like it, just type in:

AUTO nnn,nnn (Where the first "nnn" is the starting # & the second "nnn" is the increment #).

To trace program execution, type in: TRON (TRace ON). This remains in effect until you type in: TROFF (TRace OFF). To either SAVE or LOAD a program, the file name & extension (if any) must be enclosed in double quotes & in CAPITAL letters. If you goof & use lower case, you'll never be able to access the pgms from CP/M, e.g., TYPE menu.bas (CP/M converts all file names to upper-case). BE CAREFUL OUT THERE! For example:

LOAD "MENU.BAS",R

(the R indicates that you want to RUN the BASIC program once it's LOADed (You can also not type in the ,R & then type in RUN to RUN it also).

TURBO Pascal - version 3.0. Although there is a 3.1 version, it is basically to fix a problem in the TeleVideo terminals, from what I understand. I have included the installation pgms as

well. You won't need to run them since I've already configured TURBO Pascal for our terminal unless you really want to use its editor. This is because it will edit in reverse video. I prefer to write pgms under WordStar 4.0. If you remove the reverse video function in TURBO Pascal so that you can use the editor, you also remove the function from the language as well. It will be there, but nothing will happen if you reconfigure it.

On the flip side are data files & a couple CP/M games. You must UNARChive the BASICPGM (MBASIC programs) & then you can LOAD them in under MBASIC. The MENU.BAS program drives a few of the others. You can LLIST this pgm to see how it does direct screen addressing on our system (originally for an Osborne 1). The CGP-115 pgms have a .DOC file to TYPE out & I keyed in on example listed in the CGP-115 manual. DBASEDBF.ARK contain 4 similar data bases. In the FDDUSERS.DBF, any TITLE field that contains an asterisk(*) prefixing the data, is not an FDD owner. The EXCHANGE data base is from Bob Swoger of CATUG. The CATUG data base is also from him. The JMCMICHL.DBF are the names of people who have placed an order with John McMichael recently. The DBHELP.DBF has been explained above in the dBASE II disk documentation.

GAMES.LBR - I saved more space by CRUNCHing them & then putting them into a library via NULU.COM. To get @ these games, you must first extract them from the library with NULU & then you must UNCRunch them with UNCR.